भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

History of Genesis and Development

Indian Social Science Academy (originally, **Indian Academy of Social Sciences**, ISSA) is a national Science Academy. It was established on August 15, 1974 with its registered headquarters at Allahabad**.** Its original name **Indian Academy of Social Sciences** has been changed to **Indian Social Science Academy** through an amendment in its constitution in 2015. Historically, it is the fourth national Science Academy in chronicle order and first in Democratic Republic of India. Young scientists of India were its founders. Their opposition to **'brain drain',** patriotic commitment to people of India and their new conception of science rooted in democratic society, its history and culture, democratic traditions etc provided impetus to the formation of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences. August 15. 1947 heralds a beginning of new India, although fractured by the British. August 15, 1974 heralds beginning of a new science rooted in democracy and democratic aspirations of people of India as reflected in its constitution and 1958 Parliament's **Scientific Policy Resolution**.

Its major objective is to discover, develop and disseminate Science of Nature-Humans-Society reflecting democratic needs, aspirations and creative urges / potentialities of Indian people in particular, and world in general. Allied to it is making India and its peoples self-reliant, prosperous and happy through development and utilization of indigenous Science And Technology. In order to contribute to the achievement of these objectives Indian Social Science Academy seeks to end growing social alienation by building a bridge of friendship between and among scientists and people. The term **'social science'** connotes the basic character of science as an objective knowledge of living and non-living matter generated through collective mental and physical labour by large number of people / groups and, also, the social functions of science. All branches / disciplines of modern science, therefore, are covered under the term 'Social Science'. In a way it makes the Indian Social Science Academy unique among the existing 7 National Science Academies and, perhaps, of all the Science Academies in the world. Almost all the ever expanding areas / branches / frontiers of science find place in the Indian Social Science Academy.

Growth of science since Charles Darwin has changed the very notion of Natural Science. Today humans are accepted as creatures/products of Nature and Society is a creation of humans. Nature-Humans-Society form one single whole and single continuum. Therefore, Natural Science also includes science of Humans and Society. Scientific understanding of interconnections and inter- dependence between living things and non-living things has made the interrelationships between and among physical, biological, environmental, social, agricultural sciences abundantly clear. This changed and changing notion of science is reflected by the Indian Social Science Academy. **'Inclusiveness'** and **'open-ended'** are considered as basic features of modern science. In a way science as a unitary system of knowledge of **'Nature-Human-Society'** is boundaryless or without boundary. Science is all the time changing: it is never static. It is also not final or eternal. All branches of science spring from society and merge in Social Science in science of Nature-Humans-Society. Such was the thinking that led the establishment of Indian Social Science Academy. The edifice of Indian Social Science Academy is built on the concept of indivisibility of science. Valuation of science demands altogether different parameters i.e. parameters of change and development,

the parameters of interconnections, interactions and interdependence, the parameters of social roots/linkages/connections/functions, parameters of **'core social values',** parameters of wholeness and integration, etc.

Science and its social functions are the sole concerns of the Indian Social Science Academy. **Scientific Policy Resolution (1958) of Parliament** provides overall framework and motivation to the Indian Social Science Academy. It places a great deal of premium on 'Nature-Humans-Society Interaction' and does all that is democratically possible to promote interactive dialogues / exchanges / discourses among scientists of all branches / disciplines / hues without any prejudice in the belief that the same are vital to development of creativity among our scientists and technologists. All that the ISSA has done during last 42 years is testimony to it. All its academic pursuits are related to science of Nature-Human-Society.

Critical appraisal of 42 years of works of ISSA would show that it has made a humble beginning under all kinds of odds in the right direction, which, if allowed to grow or, which if properly nurtured by all those who are concerned with science and society in India, may make India and its people richer in science, self-reliant in economy and highly creative in all walks of life. However, a lot more needs to be done. For example, communication of science in Indian languages. All Indian scientists write their researches in English, good or bad English doesn't matter and look for publication in foreign Journals. This is injurious to overall growth of creative potentialities in science. Deliberations at ISSA have shown that intellectually, Indian people are as good as and, perhaps, better than Europeans, Americans and Japanese in their natural endowments and creative potentialities. Indian science will continue to remain dependent on foreign science so long as science is not communicated in Indian languages. The mistaken belief that the Indian people and Indian languages are not fit for science has to be replaced by a confidence & belief that the Indian people and Indian languages do have all the necessary ingredients for science communication. But this calls for a massive work involving policy and structural charges. ISSA can make its contributions felt or perceived more effectively and more purposefully only when its efforts are appropriately supported by the Government.

ISSA's all embracing multidisciplinary democratic approach is highly beneficial to science and society. Recently it organized three national symposia on **'The Planet Earth: Peoples, Society And Science"** as a part of **International Year of Planet Earth**. Although UNO's declaration emphasized on geologists' role, ***ISSA invited scientists of all branches of science*** to the Symposia: geologists, physicists, chemists, zoologists, botanists, bio-technologists, medical scientists, historians, ecologists, environmental scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists, geographers, computer scientists, psychologists, etc. took part in all the three symposia. These deliberations project a **new science of conservation of Planet Earth**. **ISSA had focused its deliberations of the XXXIII Indian Social Science Congress on 'Our Planet in Crisis'. It is also evolving a new science communication programmes called "Communicating Science of Conservation of Planet Earth". A notion of 'sustainability science' has emerged at XXXV Indian Social Science Congress on 'Working For Peaceful Co-existence And A Just World'.**

What the Planet Earth symposium showed is (a) everything is connected with or related to every other thing, (b) there is intimate connection between inanimate or non-living objects and animate or living objects, (c) **Jamin-Jal-Jungle-Jivan-Manushya-Samaj** form one single continuum and (d) no single branch of science be it Physics, Geology or any other science discipline can provide correct comprehension of Planet Earth, its processes, structures and its connections with **Jamin-Jal-Jungle-Jivan-Manushya-Samaj**. Phenomena like climate change, global warming, Green House Gas, ecological disaster, environmental pollution, extinction of species etc. cannot be understood through hitherto prevalent narrow conception and practice of science. Holistic science encompassing **'Nature-Human-Society'** has to be in place of **'reductionist'**, **'positivistic'** narrow science. A paradigm shift from **'Knowing more and more about less and less'** to **'Knowing more and more about more'** is necessary if science is to be socially relevant. Herein lies the relevance and role of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences.

Cumulative understanding of science in India pursued by the Indian Social Science Academy made it abundantly clear that science education in Indian schools, colleges and universities is faulty and the fault is systemic. It, therefore, encouraged some of its members to ponder over it seriously. This resulted in establishment of **Peoples**

Council of Education on August 15, 1995 with a sole objective of discovering, developing and disseminating a new democratic and scientific system of education reflecting democratic needs, aspirations and creative urges/potentialities of peoples of India.

Understanding **'History of Science'** and **'Philosophy of Science'** by every scientist is a must in order to be able to contribute to growth of science. But it is hardly taught in schools, colleges and universities. ISSA places high premium on **'History of Science'** and **'Philosophy of Science'.** What is necessary is (a) to know about Science and Technology in ancient, and medieval India and (b) develop appropriate competence for connecting modern S&T with ancient S&T wherever necessary and (c) learn from history of Science in China, Japan, Africa, Europe and America. Recently, ISSA tried to make a beginning by organizing a national symposium on **'Connecting Ancient/Traditional Science of Medicine & Health with Modern Science of Medicine & Health'**

Similarly, **Ethics of Science and Society'** is a serious issue in today's science. ISSA has started working on it. It has organized one National Symposium and is planning for an International Symposium.

Understanding foundations of modern science and its historical, philosophical, cultural and sociological moorings is another important aspect requiring greater attention. In its initial days ISSA had organized a series of local, regional and national deliberations. Some are published under such titles as **'Impact of Science and Technology on Indian Society', 'Social Perspective of Development of Science and Technology in India', 'Generation and Utilization of Indigenous Science and Technology', 'Micro-processors and Information Technology', 'Peoples Development and Culture' etc.** Now it is planning a new series of deliberations on **'Foundations of Science and Technology Since Independence: Homi Bhabha, D D Kosambi and Meghnad Saha'.** It held a national symposium on **'What Ails Science in India?** during XXXVI Indian Social Science Congress in December 27 to 31, 2012 at Bhubaneswar.

Human resource in S&T is equally vital to development of science and technology. Related to it is monitoring and evaluation of Human resource in S&T in conjunction with the growth of creativity and innovation. ISSA is deeply concerned with students' declining interest in science and declining creativity in Indian Science and Technology. It is also concerned with large scale unemployed PhDs, M-Techs, B-Techs, MBA and educated youth. It places great premium on catalyzing creativity in young scientists. The Young Scientists Division and several other programmes address to such issues**.**

ISSA is deeply involved in building a Programme on **Knowledge Integration for Action Research on Peoples Developments** through Science and Technology. Its Rural Development Study Centre and the Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committee on **'Science, Technology and Peoples' Development'** are jointly working on it. A symposium on the subject was held during the XXXII Indian Social Science Congress, from December 18 to 22, 2008 at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Deliberation of Indian Social Science Congress showed (a) a weak theoretical and methodological base of S&T research in Indian Universities and colleges (b) non-existence of national policy of development involving inputs from scientific research by scientists of all branches and (c) alienation of scientists and technologists from society and the people. The Indian Social Science Academy, therefore, resolved to establish **Silver Jubilee Peoples Science Centre for Theoretical and Policy Research.**

Contrary to expectations all kinds of conflicts and violence are rising in India day by day. The 35th session of the Indian Social Science Congress focused its deliberations on **'Working For Peaceful Co-Existence And A Just World'.** It was held at Antarrashtriya Mahatma Gandhi Vishvidyalaya. Its deliberations were revealing. Elimination of all kinds of social conflicts, violence and creation of a peaceful and just world is possible through science and not through politics. This, however, needed paradigm shift, in modern science. The idea of **'sustainability science'** is one right concept in this direction.

ISSA has initiated critical appraisal of production and utilization of scientific knowledge in Indian universities, colleges, research institutes, national/regional laboratories, IITs, IISER, IIMS, IIITs, etc. with effect

from the 38th Indian Social Science Congress in 2015 where **'Knowledge System, Scientific Temper And The Indian People'** was deliberated upon. The 39th session of Indian Social Science Congress deliberated upon **'Emerging Interfaces of Social Science and Public Policy in India'** between December 1-5, 2015 at Mangalore University, Mangalore. It has been resolved to hold dialogue with all political parties, State and Central Governments and industries on these issues. The task is difficult but worth pursuing by ISSA members. What is alarming is disconnect between science research and public policy having serious implications for science and society, both. This is abundantly clear from the recently published book **'Emerging Interfaces of Social Science And Public Policy in India'**

At present our scientists are trained to learn more and more about less and less and are declared **'experts'** for performing seminal role in socio-economic development. This is dangerous and needs to be replaced as quickly as possible. ISSA's 42 years of works show that (a) all our scientists ought to be encouraged to know more and more about more and more, (b) that all our scientists must undergo multidisciplinary interactive trainings on long-term basis and (c) that all our scientists ought to interact with rural and urban masses, particularly, poor peoples. To some extent, all these are provided in the programmes of ISSA. But a lot more needs to be done in order to have visible effect if we wish our scientists to perform their social roles and functions efficiently, effectively and creatively. ISSA is working out outreach programmes for building a bridge of friendship between and among our scientists and people of India.

The 40th session of Indian Social Science Congress was held from December 19-23, 2016 at University of Mysore, Mysuru. It deliberated upon **'Peoples Health And Quality of Life In India'.** Its outcomes are eye-opener. Contrary to theoretical expectations there is no positive correlation between high rate of India's economic development and peoples' health and quality of life and that modern science of medicine and health in particular and science in general is contributing to genomicide. That there is an urgent need to free science from politics for making it emancipative became evident from the deliberations of the Congress. Indian Social Science Academy, therefore, would be focusing its deliberations on **'Science And The World Today'** vigorously.

Indian University Education System: A Critical Appraisal was the focal theme of the 41st session of the Indian Social Science Congress which, was hosted by Periyar University in December 18-22, 2017 at Salem. What emerged from the deliberations was very alarming. The University Education System In India is in deep crisis and the crisis is deepening day by day. So is school education system.

Indian Social Science Academy is now restructuring its regional centres. The concept of regional centres is being replaced by State Social Science Academies. Effort is on for establishing Andhra Social Science Academy, Assam Social Science Academy, Bihar Social Science Academy, Delhi Social Science Academy, Karnataka Social Science Academy, Maharashtra Social Science Academy, Odisha Social Science Academy, Telangana Social Science Academy and Tamil Nadu Social Science Academy, West Bengal Social Science Academy. Effort is also on in other States. Each State Social Science Academy will be autonomous and shall function in the language of the State. Each will organize State Social Science Congress, publish research journals, books, monographs in the State language. This will fill-in the existing void and create congenial conditions for flowering of creative potentialities of teachers and students in science and making science available to the people. Each State Social Science Academy shall create its units at districts, tahsil/taluk/block/village level. Once its so happens, India's goal for **'Knowledge Society'** will become achievable. Also, the friendly bonds between and among scientists and people will grow and become stronger. It will also help in overcoming growing social alienation.

Indian Social Science Academy has now resolved to establish **National Science Translation Centre** (NSTC) for making science research available in all Indian languages. Science research published in foreign languages (e.g. English, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.) will be translated in all Indian languages and made available within three to six month of their publication. ISSA is seeking collaboration from Universities, IITs, AIIMS and other institutions of higher learning. The task is gigantic but worth doing. Quite a large number of science translators will have to be trained for the work. NSTC will be networked with State Social Science Academies, universities, colleges and institutes.

The works at the Indian Social Science Academy show that once upon a time India was far ahead of Europe in Science and now its science is far behind Europe, USA, Russia and Peoples Republic of China. Indian Social Science Academy seeks to change it by making Indian Science ahead of all other countries. It calls upon all Indians, universities, research institutions and national/regional laboratories to come together and work collectively in a single mission mode for making India strong in science – a science which is truly emancipative, all embracing, and accessible to all and free from politics. Path of science is arduous and risky. Indian Social Science Academy urges all Indians to walk on it with strong resolution.

MEMBERSHIP

Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) offers following six categories of membership to scientists, field activists, policy planners, universities, colleges and research institutes:

(i) Life Fellow (ii) **Fellow** (iii) **Associate Fellow** (iv) **Sessional Fellow** (v) **Donor Members and** (vi) **Institutional Members (Annual and Permanent)**

First 4 categories of membership are open to scientists engaged in teaching and research in universities/colleges/ institutes /laboratories. Social activists, field science groups and policy planners having interest in science too are provided membership provided that their pursuits reflect their concern and valuation for science and society.. Universities, colleges and research institutes are enrolled as annual or permanent institutional members. Founder Life Fellows, Life Fellows and Fellows enjoy voting rights. Membership is spread all over India. Scientists of all branches of science are the members of the Indian Social Science Academy. It has over 3000 members from all over India Over 100 Universities/Research Institutes are permanent members of the Academy.

Power to grant membership of the Indian Social Science Academy is vested with the Executive Council.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

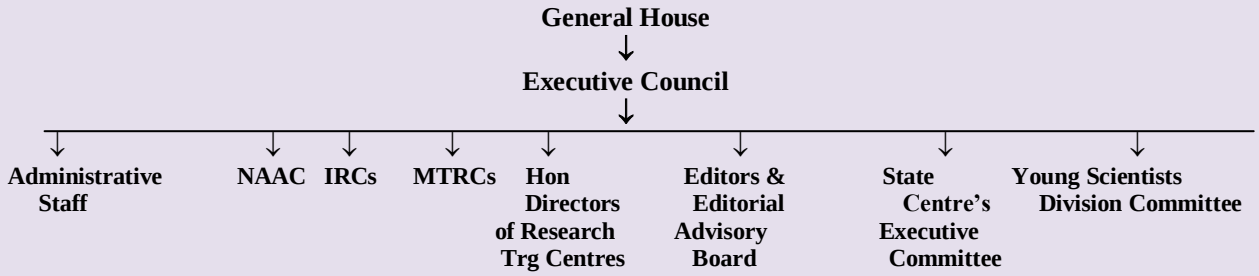
The structure and processes of the Indian Social Science Academy are rooted in **'democracy'** and **'democratic principles'**. **General House** comprising all the effective members is the apex/supreme body. Sovereignty of the **Indian Social Science Academy** lies with the General House. Members of the General House having voting rights elect the members of the Executive Council through postal ballot for a period of one year. Composition of the elected members of Executive Council is as follows:

I. President
II. Two Vice-Presidents
III. General Secretary
IV. Treasurer
V. Twenty Councillors

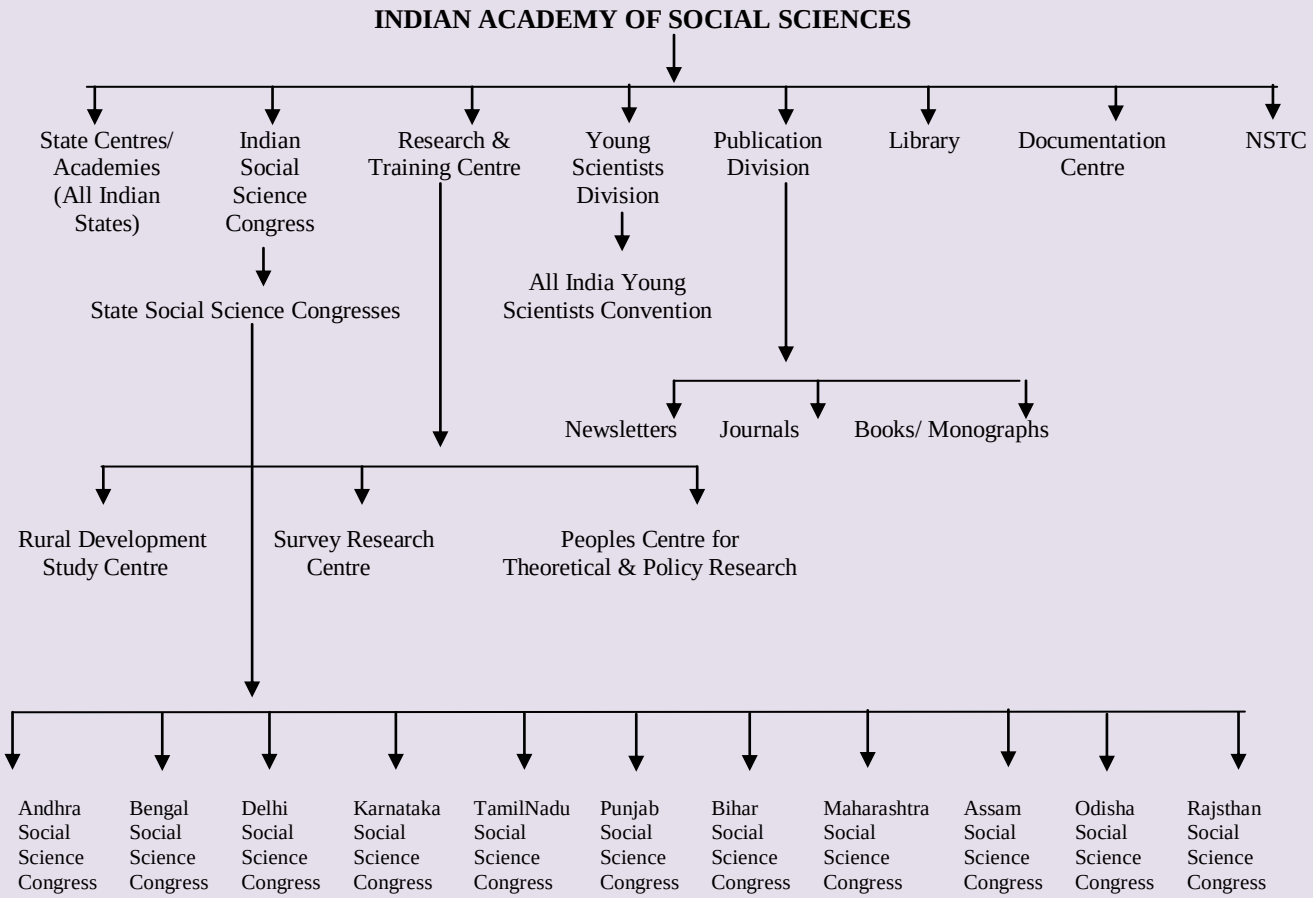
Five Joint Secretaries and five Special Invitees are nominated by the Executive Council. Hon. Directors and Presidents and Secretaries of State Centres are its ex-officio members. Of all the permanent Institutional Members 5 institutions are members of the Executive Council for a year on rotation basis.

All other bodies/units are created by the Executive Council subject to approval of the General House. A diagrammatic view of structures of various bodies that have been created during last 35 years is given below.

Thus the basic structure of ISSA is as follows:



ISSA has created various functional structures during past 40 years in order to concretize its goals and functions. This is reflected in the following diagrams:



(Similarly in other States)

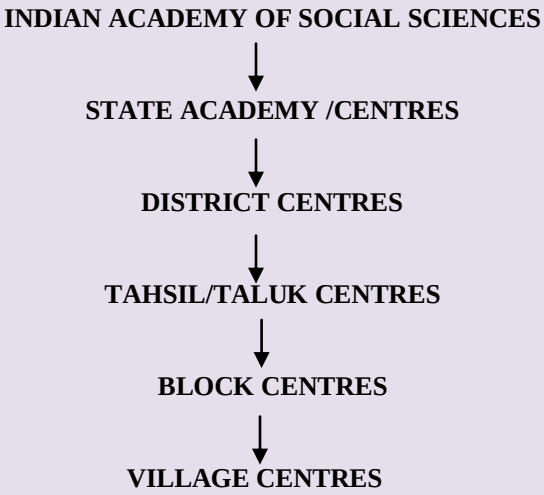
These bodies are:

1. Indian Social Science Congress
2. State Social Science Academies and State Social Science Congresses
3. Research and Training Centres
4. Young Scientists Division
5. Journal/Newsletter

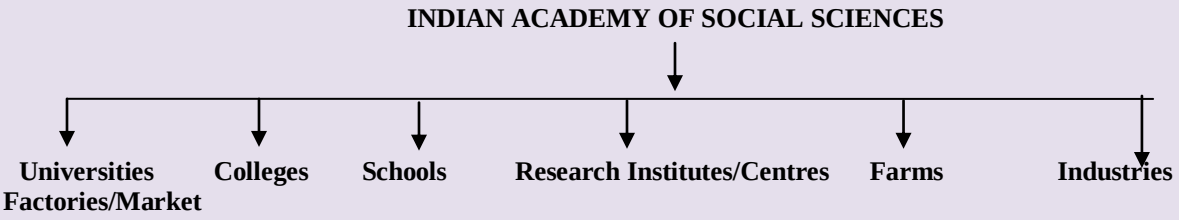
6. National Science Translation Centre (NSTC)
7. Publication Division
8. Science Library
9. Documentation Centre and Archive
10. DTP Unit
11. Internet and Websites

The General House considers and approves academic programmes, creation of a new centre/unit/position, appointment of auditor and audit report, budget etc. Executive Council acts on behalf of the General House. EC and all other bodies functions democratically and collectively. Highest order of transparency is observed in the functioning of the Executive Council and all other bodies.

State Academies are to create district/Taluka/Tahsil level units of Indian Academy of Social Sciences. ISSA is to network with universities, colleges, research institutes/laboratories on the one hand and with farms, factories, industries and the market on the other. It encourages schools teachers to become its members. The structure of such network once it grows will be like this:



The network with institutions will be like this :



FUNCTIONS

The Indian Social Science Academy of Social Sciences performs multiple functions in order to achieve its objectives of building science of Nature-Human-Society reflecting democratic needs, aspirations, creative urges, ethos and culture of Indian peoples. Some of its major functions are as follows:

(i) Promoting research in all branches of science
(ii) Integration of all scientific researches covering all aspects of Nature-Humans-Society
(iii) Promoting interaction among scientists and technologists of all branches of science & technology

(iv) Promoting interaction between and among scientists/technologists and the people
(v) Building multidisciplinary research capacity through training and research
(vi) Catalyzing and harnessing creative potentialities of young scientists
(vii) Monitoring and evaluation of application of S&T to socio-economic development
(viii) Identification of emerging social processes having bearing on self-reliant democratic development.
(ix) Improving methods of science education and science communication
(x) Improvement and retention of native skills
(xi) Promoting development of indigenous Science & Technology.
(xii) Promoting democratic, secular and scientific outlook among the people.
(xiii) Dissemination of researches through publication of science journals/books/monographs in Indian languages (as far as possible).
(xiv) Encouraging Indian scientists to write their researches in Indian languages and learn to be socially sensitive and cooperative.
(xv) Promoting the networking of Universities, Colleges, National and Regional Research Institutes/Laboratories/science field groups, science and educational associations, other social and industrial organizations
(xvi) Shifting the paradigm of technology development and technology transfer from **'Lab-to-Land'** to **'Land-to-Lab-and-Lab-to-Land'** and discovering, developing and disseminating new paradigm of science.
(xvii) Linking the modern science & technology with ancient Indian science and technological scientific knowledge,
(xviii) Training artisans , semi- skilled peoples
(xix) Promoting, preserving and strengthening Ethics in Science & Society
(xx) Improving quality of Science Education in Schools, Colleges and Universities; fostering democratic principles in the management of education and educational institutions.
(xxi) Creating ecologically harmonious world for peace , prosperity and stability through instruments of S&T.
(xxii) Building State Centres/State Academies for promoting development of Science in States.
(xxiii) Organising State level Social Science Congresses in State languages.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Indian Social Science Academy performs all these functions through variety of programmes and series of activities. Some of these are grouped into following categories:

I. Indian Social Science Congress
II. State Social Science Academies and State Social Science Congresses
III. Research and Training Centres
IV. Young Scientists Division: All Indian Young Scientists Convention
V. Research Journals and Newsletters
VI. National Science Translation Centre (NSTC)
VII. Publications of Books/Monographs
VIII. Science Library
IX. Documentation and Data Processing Unit
X. DTP Unit
XI. Internet and Websites
XII. Seminars/Symposia/Colloquia
XIII. Gold Medals and Memorial Funds
XIV. Outreach Programmes of Communication Science to People

A brief description of all these are given below :

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS (ISSC)

ISSA organizes Indian Social Science Congress with a view to appraising and integrating ongoing research in all branches of science in universities, colleges and research institutes/laboratories and promoting interaction among all branches of science. ISSA organized First Indian Social Science Congress (then it was called All India Social Scientists Convention) in February 1976 at Allahabad. Since then it has held 40 sessions of the Indian Social Science Congress at different universities in different parts of India and 41st session is scheduled to be held between December 18-22, 2017, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

There are 28 Discipline-based Research Committees and 34 Thematic Panels in the ISSC. The long-standing practice of the ISSA shows that the term **'Social Science'** is thus interpreted to connote the basic character of science which is social. All branches of social science and natural science are represented through the Research Committees in it. Each RC (Research Committee) has a chairman, a co-chairman, a convener and a co-convener and 15-20 members drawn from all over Indian universities, research institutions, regional and national laboratories. Each RC is expected (a) to undertake organization of programmes involving appraisal and integration of ongoing research and theories, (b) prepare monographs/books in Indian languages and (c) contribute to qualitative improvement in research and teaching

The 28 RCs encompass the following fields:

1. Agricultural Science
2. Anthropology
3. Archaeology & History
4. Biological or Life Science
5. Biotechnology
6. Chemical Science
7. Commerce
8. Communication & Journalism
9. Computer Science
10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc., Atmospheric Sc. Etc) & Planetary Science
11. Ecological & Environmental Science
12. Economics
13. Education
14. Engineering Science
15. Geography
16. Home Science
17.International Relation Studies & Defence Strategic Studies
18. Juridical Science
19. Linguistics
20. Management Science
21. Mathematical & Statistical Science
22. Medical & Health Science
23. Philosophy
24. Physical Science/Physics
25. Political Science
26. Psychology
27. Social Works
28. Sociology

Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committees (MTRC) encourage research scientists of diverse disciplines working on common themes to have interactive exchange in order to evolve common language, understanding, theory and method. This is essential for a unified theory of Nature-Human-Society. At present there are 21 MTRCs. These are as follows:

1. **Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security**
2. **Democracy And Human Rights**

3. **Ecological and Environmental Protection Movements**
4. **Ethics of Science and Society**
5. **Global Warming and Climate Change**
6. **History and Philosophy of Science**
7. **Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture**
8. **Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sectors**
9. **Nation, States and Emerging Challenges**
10. **Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System**
11. **Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights**
12. **Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use**
13. **Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasant, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society**
14. **Peoples Health and Quality of Life**
15. **Political Economy of India**
16. **Population, Poverty and Migration**
17. **Rural Technology, Social Organisation and Rural Development**
18. **Science Communication and Science Popularization**
19. **Science, Technology and Societal Development**
20. **Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation**
21. **Unity of Science (Science of Nature-Man-Society)**

Deliberations of the Indian Social Science Congress are structured around the following:

1 Plenary Sessions on Focal Theme
2 Interdisciplinary Research Committees
3 Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committees
4 Special National/International symposia/seminars/colloquia
5 Ad-Hoc Group Discussions
6 Public/Special Lectures
7 Pre-And-Post Congress Local/regional/national symposia/colloquia
8 Task Force

A **National Academic Advisory Committee** (NAAC) comprising the Vice-Chancellors. Directors, eminent scientists and social scientists, social activists and policy planners help the Executive Council in formulating and organizing academic programmes of the Indian Social Science Congress. NAAC is a distinctive feature of ISSC.

Each ISSC focuses on a critical appraisal and integration of current research and theory in Indian universities, colleges and research institutes. Building science rooted in science as a whole is the major goal. A series of Pre- and Post-ISSC Seminars/Symposia/Colloquia on the focal theme are held throughout the country.

Today ISSC is recognized at par with Indian Science Congress by University Grants Commission. Its multidisciplinary and all inclusive character is well appreciated by all.

As stated earlier first session of the Indian Social Science Congress (ISSC) was held from February 15 to 17, 1976 at Kulbhaskar Ashram Post Graduate Agriculture Science College, Allahabad, the second session in February 1977 at Banaras Hindu University and the 35th session of the ISSC was held from December 27-31, 2011 at Mahatma Gandhi Anttarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra. 41st Indian Social Science Congress is scheduled to be held between December 18-22, 2017 at Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu. A resume of all the sessions of the ISSCs is as follows:

Session	*Focal Theme*	Venue	Year
I	Issues in Social Research in India	Allahabad	1976
II	Problems of Development of Small Towns	Varanasi	1977
III	Accelerating Rural Development	Kanpur	1978
IV	Social Science of Society of Future	Santiniketan	1979
V	Impact of Science & Technology on Indian Society	Udaipur	1980
VI	Social Perspective of Development of Science & Technology in India	Kanpur	1981
VII	National Integration and Development of India	New Delhi	1982
VIII	Strategies of India's Development	Hyderabad	1983
IX	State & Society in India	Aligarh	1984
X	Social Structure of Society in India	Allahabad	1985
XI	Challenges of Transformation of Society and Culture in India	Mumbai	1986
XII	Indian Society at the Turn of the Century: Objectives & Strategies	Mysore	1987
XIII	Social Implications of Development: The Asian Experience	New Delhi	1988
XIV	Planning for India's Development: The Vision, The Challenges & Implementation	Ahmedabad	1989
XV	Society, Language & Development: Indian Context	Berhampur	1990
XVI	Decay & Destruction Today: Social Reality and Social Theory	Pune	1991
XVII	Creativity, Technology, Productivity & Justice: The Indian Context	Bangalore	1993
XVIII	Knowledge for New World Order	Vadodara	1994
XIX	People of India	Allahabad	1996
XX	Fifty Years of Freedom of India: State, Nation and People	Santiniketan	1996-97
XXI	Peoples' Technology And Social Organisation in Action	Thanjavur	1997
XXII	Democracy, Peoples', Development And Culture: The Emerging Challenges And Initiatives	Gandhigram	1998
XXIII	Social Change: The Initiatives and Intervention	Coimbatore	1999
XXIV	Perspective of Development of India In The Twenty First Century	Chandigarh	2000
XXV	The Emerging Challenges of Globalisation And Food Security In The Twenty First Century	Thiruvanathapuram	2001
XXVI	Power, Violence And Society	Visakhapatanam	2002
XXVII	The Challenges To Democracy In India: From Critique to Construction	Kharagpur	2003
XXVIII	The Crisis of Modern Civilisation	Gandhigram	2005
XXIX	Facing The Challenges of Modern Civilisation	Lucknow	2005
XXX	Towards A New Global Society	Kraikudi	2006
XXXI	Peoples' Struggles And Movements for Equitable Society	Mumbai	2007
XXXII	The Indian Republic At The Crossroads	New Delhi	2008
XXXIII	Our Planet In Crisis	Hyderabad	2010
XXXIV	India Post-1991	Guwahati	2010
XXXV	Working For Peaceful Co-existence And A Just World	Wardha	2011
XXXVI	Science, Society And The Planet Earth	Bhubaneswar	2012
XXXVII	Building An Ecologically Sustainable Society	Aligarh	2013

XXXVIII	Knowledge Systems, Scientific Temper And The Indian People	Visakhapatnam	2015
XXXIX	Emerging Interfaces of Social Science and Public Policy in India	Mangalore	2015
XL	Peoples Health and Quality of Life in India	Mysuru	2016
XLI	Indian University Education System	Salem	2017
XLII	Human Future In Digital Era	Bhubaneswar	2018

A series of pre-and-post ISSC local/regional seminars/symposia/colloquia/lectures are organized at different universities/colleges/research institutes all over India.

Each session of ISSC attracts scientists, both young and old from all branches of science from all Indian universities/colleges/research institutes/laboratories. On an average 500-600 research papers are presented at each session of ISSC. Number of delegates varies between 600 and 1000. Abstracts of all papers are published in a volume titled *Social Science Abstracts*. Hitherto 40 volumes of Social Science Abstracts have been published. Selected papers on the focal theme of the ISSC are published in a book. Good research papers as per judgment of the editor and reviewers are published in *Bharatiya Samajik Chintan*. Works of the IRCs/MTRCs following a peer review are published in books/monographs.

STATE SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMIES AND STATE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESSES

ISSA created State Centres with a view to promoting development of science through the language of the respective states. Initially, these centres were named after the name of the State and in course of time were to become autonomous State Social Science Academies under the overall umbrella of the ISSA. For example, Andhra Pradesh ISSA Centre shall become **Andhra Pradesh Social Science Academy**, Karnataka ISSA Centre shall become **Karnataka Social Science Academy.** Till date such centres exist in A.P., Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Alagappa University has offered 2.5 acres of land to ISSA for the Tamil Nadu Centre. **First centre was set up in U.P. at Varanasi in 1976**. It ceased to function after a few years. Other centres too died unnatural death. Each State centre organizes State Social Science Congress. So far A.P. Centre, Karnataka Centre and West Bengal Centre have organized State Level Social Science Congresses. **West Bengal Centre has also produced a few volumes in Bengali.** Andhra Pradesh too had brought out some publications in Telugu in 1980s. Besides organizing State Social Science Congress each centre is expected to publish academic research journals/books/monographs in the language of its people and organize multidisciplinary research and training programmes for the young research scientists and teachers. Each State centre is also expected to establish District Centres and Tahsil/Taluk/Block connecting the degree colleges, universities and research institutes with each District. This, of course, is a long-term goal. Lack of financial support has been the greatest stumbling block to the survival and growth of State centres.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRES

ISSA set up three research and training centres for promoting multidisciplinary theoretical and policy oriented research. These are:

1. **Rural Development Study Centre**
2. **Survey Research Centre**
3. **Peoples Science Centre For Theoretical and Policy Research (ISSA Silver Jubilee)**

Each RC is headed by an Hon Director and has an Advisory Committee. The General House resolved to establish Peoples Science Centre for Theoretical and Policy Research during its Silver Jubilee Year. Functioning of all the three centres is less than desired because of lack of appropriate funds.

Rural Development Study Centre was designed (a) to monitor the technological, economical and social transformation of rural India through Five-Year Plans, (b) to monitor the balance or equity between urban and rural growth; (c) to sensitise the scientists, technologists, social activists and field groups on matters concerning rural development and (d) to contribute to the development of newer scientific and technological formulations and management of rural development in accordance with the specific rural needs.

Initially, the Rural Development Study Centre was sought to be located in rural environment so as to enable the scientists to have actual understanding of the day to day problems of survival and growth of peoples in rural India. Scientists from National Thematic And Mapping Organisation, Kolkata visited villages of Shankargarh and Koraon Blocks of Allahabad District and prepared a report including maps for the Centre. Some efforts were made for sometime to create the Centre either in Shankargarh Block or in Koraon Block. However, it has to be abandoned due to various roadblocks.

The Centre took up three kinds of works. One was the **study of transfer of Agricultural Technology to Rural India**. The second was called **Rural Orientation Training Programme.** ICAR scientists were sent to this centre by ICAR for undergoing such training. The programme continued for a few years and was well appreciated. It enabled the young ICAR scientists to have better understanding of **'Lab-to-Land Relations'.** The third was **'Face-To-Face Interaction'** between the rural people and development agents and Government officials. Numerous day long meeting attended by VLW, BDOs, Director of Education, Health functionaries, other Government officials and rural peoples were held. Meetings involving dialogues with rural youths were also held. Each of such meetings aroused very positive and encouraging response. However, all these could not be pursued further.

The deliberations of the Rural Development Study Centre led ISSA led to focus deliberations of the Third Indian Social Science Congress on **'Accelerating Rural Development'** in 1978. A volume on **'Population and Rural Development'** was published. However, several other volumes which could have been produced could not be brought out due to paucity of funds. Later developments in rural India, however, validated the major conclusion of Third Indian Social Science Congress.

'The inter-disciplinary *Rural Development Study Centre* and the Multi-disciplinary Thematic Research Committee on *Science, Technology and Peoples' Development* cooperated to hold deliberative session(s) at the last XXXII ISSC (Jamia-Milia-Islamia,18-22 Dec. 2008). These deliberations involved some seasoned Field Activists and Resource Persons from different parts of the country. These deliberations focused on identifying content for a '***Programme on Knowledge Integration for Action Research on Peoples Development***' which could be undertaken as a long-term programme under *Rural Development Study Centre* in cooperation with the research committee on *Science ,Technology and Peoples' Development*. This long-term programme involving the participant/ interested Field Activists and Resource Persons would formulate and spin-off detailed project proposals for implementation. The specificities and appropriate details of the long-term programme are currently under formulation.

Major objectives of **Survey Research Centre** (SRC) were: (a) to train young scientists in undertaking multidisciplinary surveys, (b) to appraise and integrate survey based studies conducted in universities and research institutes and (c) to undertake survey based studies for theoretical, methodological and policy purposes whenever and wherever necessary.

The SRC conducted evaluation and integration of research on effects of deprivation on human personality. The report has been published under the title, '**Deprivation And Human Personality'**. A survey study of bonded labour in Allahabad was carried out in order to comprehend the impact of 'Abolition of Bonded Labour Act'. Its report has been printed under the title **'Nurturants of Bonded Labour'** and **'Social Cost of Bonded Labor'.** Another study on '**Voting Behaviour During the Sixth Lok Sabha Election'** was carried out for understanding changes in voters' perception of legitimacy of leadership. The report is titled on **'A Study of Perceived Legitimacy of Leadership In Sixth Lok Sabha Election'**. Several studies on Demographic changes and education were carried out between 1980-1990 and a few books on population were published by its then Hon. Director Prof. B.N. Sarkar.

Initially, the SRC functioned from Allahabad. Later on it was shifted to Kolkata. Dr. B.N. Sarkar of ISI took over the charge of Hon. Director and carried several studies. Several reports and books were brought out by him. Today it is inactive. Reason is lack of financial support and reluctance from senior members to work without any honorarium.

ISSA Silver Jubilee Peoples Science Centre for Theoretical and Policy Research has been set up for promoting high order of theoretical and policy-oriented research. However, it has not yet taken up its roots because of lack of fund

YOUNG SCIENTISTS DIVISION

ISSA has established Young Scientists Division with a view to developing and harnessing creative potentialities of young scientists of our country. The Division organizes **All India Young Scientists Convention**. Till date six sessions of All India Young Scientists Convention have been held. Seventh session of All India Young Scientists Convention is scheduled to be held between December 21-22, 2017 at Periyar University, Salem. The Division is managed by a Committee of young scientists who are elected from among the young members of ISSA. The Division is busy programming for capacity building among young scientists. A programme for research capacity building among the young scientists is under formulation. Indian Social Science Congress, All India Young Scientists Convention and Research And Training Centres shall undertake organization of capacity building programmes among young scientists. Lacks of building and appropriate financial resources are the stumbling blocks.

RESEARCH JOURNALS AND NEWSLETTERS

ISSA started publishing a research Journal called **Bharatiya Samajik Chintan** in 1976. Originally, Bharatiya Samajik Chintan was a quarterly bilingual Research Journal (Hindi and English). Subsequently, a separate research Journal called **Samayik Samajik Chintan** was published in Hindi and **Bharatiya Samajik Chintan** in English. Publication of Bharatiya Samajik Chintan is continuing. But publication of Samayik Samajik Chintan has been stopped. Till date 40 volumes of Bharatiya Samajik Chintan have been printed.

Bharatiya Samajik Chintan is a *peer reviewed Journal*. It is well appreciated by its readers. Its publication is handled by an Editor, a Managing Editor, an associate editor and an associate managing editor in consultation with Editorial Advisory Board and consulting editors. All render their services free of any charge voluntarily and happily. As far as possible the scientists of all disciplines are represented in the Editorial Boards, Editorial Committee and consulting editors.

There is a proposal to publish Bharatiya Samajik Chintan monthly in all Indian languages simultaneously. But lack of finance is holding it up.

Essentially, Bharatiya Samajik Chintan is a theoretical research journal. Papers from all branches of science are published in it. At times its special issues on chosen theme are printed.

While constituting 26 IRCs and 34 MTRCs, ISSA resolved to publish good papers of each of these in forms of monographs/books in all Indian languages in order to make reference materials in Indian languages available and fill-in the void. But till date there have not been much success in this regard. The reason is lack of financial resources. The work involves huge financial backup.

A quarterly newsletter titled **ISSA Newsletter** was published by ISSA for over a decade and then stopped because of lack of funds.

Social Science Abstracts is published annually. So far 40 volumes of it have been published. There is a proposal to make it quarterly/monthly and multilingual. Abstracts of doctoral dissertations and research works are to be published in it.

ISSA's resolution to publish at least one good science research journal in every Indian language has not yet been translated into action primarily because of paucity of funds. Nevertheless it remains on the agenda of ISSA. Minus fund it has all other capabilities to do it.

Indian scientists perforce write their research reports/papers/books in English because of institutional and market demands. Till date neither Academic institutions nor the Government have made any effort to ensure publication of researches carried out by Indian scientists in Indian languages. This, indeed, is a tragic situation which needs to be changed at the earliest. ISSA cannot change it without the support by the Government. UGC and DST ought to offer priority in appointment and promotion to those who write their research papers in Indian languages

NATIONAL SCIENCE TRANSLATION CENTRE

It is proposed to establish a National Science Translation Centre (NSTC) with a view to producing science books, monographs, research papers published in English, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, etc. in all Indian languages with a view to facilitating flowering of creativity in young minds and improving the quality of education and research in India. The NSTC shall fill-in the existing word and help arrest the continuous all time in education and research in India. Once operational the NSTC would be able to make any science paper/book/monograph available in all Indian languages within three month. ISSA proposes to seek collaborative involvement of all universities, Research Institutes, Laboratories and Colleges. A Committee for the purpose under the chairmanship of Prof. B.M. Hegde has been constituted. Prof. Hegde has written to all the Vice-Chancellors seeking collaboration of their University. Prof. R.R. Yadav has been appointed its Hony Director. Peoples Council of Education shall be jointly working with ISSA.

The proposed NSTC shall need massive financial and infrastructure support and large number of translators will have to be trained.

A consortium of collaborating universities/colleges/Research Institutes etc. would be formed.

PUBLICATION DIVISION

As per original plan the Publication Division is to produce scientific literature in Indian languages for schools, colleges and universities. There has to be a sub-unit within the Publication Division for each Indian language. At present the Division functions on Ad Hoc basis and the decision of producing publication of books/monographs/journals in Indian languages has remained a dream. What, however, has been accomplished is that over 50 books, 40 volumes of Social Science abstracts and 40 volumes of Bharatiya Samajik Chintan have been published by the Division. Besides, numerous small publications have been brought out by it. Several Volumes are under editing.

As stated above The Indian Academy of Social Sciences has published numerous books/monographs/special papers during last 42 years. Some of these can be thematically grouped into following 14 categories:

(i) Science and Technology Research And Development and Its Interface:

The Academy has published the following books dealing with S&T research and development and its interface:

(II) Social Perspective of Development of Science and Technology in India
Editors: B.V. Ranga Rao and N.P. Chaubey

(iii) Social Perspective of Utilization of Indigenous Science and Technology
Editors: B. Sarkar, M.A. Qureshi and N.P. Chaubey

(iv) Social Perspective In Micro Processing and Information Technology
Editors : R. Sadanand and B. Sarkar

(v) Deprivation and Human Personality: Current Theory and Reserch
Editors: L.P. Pandey, Rajni Patni and N.P. Chaubey
(vi) Impact of Science and Technology on Indian Society
Editors: S.N. Ghosh And N.P. Chaubey
(vii) Information Technology, Peoples Development and Culture
Editors: C.M. Bhadari, Ashok K. Gupta and N.P. Chaubey
(viii) Tribal Techniques, Social organizations and Development: Disruption and Alternates
Editor: N.P. Chaubey
(ix) Knowledge for New World Order
Editor: B. Sarkar

(ii) Socio-Economic Development, Democracy And Social Justice:

Some of the publications deal with socio-economic development of India. These are:

(i) The Myth of Planned Development
Editors: E. Haribabu, B. Sarkar and N.P. Chaubey
(ii) Imperatives of Democratic Planning in India (A Monograph)
Author: Ranjit Sau
(iii) Social Cost of Bonded Labour
Editors: M.K. Patra, Ramashankar and N.P. Chaubey
(iv) Nurturants of Bonded Labour
Editors: U.P. Arora, M.K. Patra, Ramashankar and N.P. Chaubey
(v) Social Implications of Development: The Asian Experience
Editors: M.S. Gore, G. Pant and N.P. Chaubey
(vi) Fifty Years of Freedom of India: State, Nation and People
Editors: K. Raghavendra Rao, Asok K. Maiti, D. Panda and N.P. Chaubey
(vii) Population Change and Rural Development
(viii) Democracy, Peoples' Development and Culture: The Emerging Challenges and Initiatives
Editors: D. Panda and N.P. Chaubey
(ix) Terrorism, State Terrorism and Democratic Rights (A Monograph)
Author: Randhir Singh
(x) Special Economic Zones

(xi) Social Justice and Social Processes In India
Editor: Madhav N. Menon
(xii) Elephant in the Mirror
Author: H.M. Marulasiddaiah
(xiii) Impediments to Social Change in India
Author: D. Panda

(iii) Education:

(i) Education and Family Welfare Planning
Author: B.N. Sarkar
(ii) Indian University Education System

(iv) Health:

(i) Sociology and Politics of Health
Author: D. Banerji
(ii) Evolution of India's Health Policy 1947-2001:An Appraisal
Author: Saumya Panda
(iii) Towards Health Care For All: Some Key Issues
Author: Anant Phadke
(iv) Political Economy of (Breast) Cancer
Author: Sthabir Dasgupta
(v) Peoples Health as Quality of life

(v) History:

(i) Constructing an Identity: Forging Hinduism into Harappan Religion (A Monograph)

Author: K.M. Shrimali

(ii) The Tragic Partition of Bengal
Author: Suniti Kumar Ghosh

(vi) Globalisation:

(i) Globalisation, Democracy and Third World (In Bengali), Vol. I & II

(ii) Facing the Challenges of Globalisation (A Monograph)
Author: S.N. Ghosh

(iii) Toward A New Global Society
Author: N. Markandan

(vii) Ethics:

(i) On Ethics of Violence (A Monograph)
Author: D. Panda

(viii) Civilization:

(i) Crisis of Civilisation Vol. I
Editors: N.P. Chaubey and D. Panda

(ii) Facing The Challenges of Civilisation, Vol. II (In Press)
Editors: Arun Kumar

(ix) International Issues:

(i) Emerging International Order and Foreign Policy Options
Editor: P.M. Kamath

(x) Science Communication:

(i) Tuning The Media To Science (In Press)
Editors: N.P. Chaubey and Pamposh Kumar

(ii) The Planet Earth: Peoples, Science And Society
Editors: N.P. Chaubey and Pamposh Kumar

(iii) IASS and The Rural Youth (English And Telugu)
Author: N.P. Chaubey

(xi) Peoples Movements and Struggles:

(i) Peoples Struggles and Movements For Equitable Society
Editors: D. Panda, Grijesh Pant and N. P. Chaubey

(ii) The Indian Republic at The Crossroads
Editors: S.P. Shukla and K.S. Sharma

(iii) Special Economic Zones: Economic And Social Perspectives (In Press)
Editor: Satish Jain

(xii) Secularism and Scientific Temperament:

(i) Secularism and Social Transformation
Editor: M.S. Gore

(ii) Indian Society at The Turn of the Century
Editor: N.P. Chaubey

(xiii) Science and Technology Policy Emerging Interfaces of Social Science and Public policy.

(xiv) Research Journals:

(i) Bharatiya Samajik Chintan (A quarterly Theoretical Journal)
40 Volumes of Bharatiya Samajik Chintan have been published so far

(ii) Samayik Samajik Chintan (Hindi Quarterly)
Stopped after few issues.

(iii) Social Science Abstracts (Annual, Bilingual)
42 Volumes of Social Science Abstracts have been published

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES, INAUGURAL SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LECTURES

Almost all Presidential Addresses, inaugural speeches and public lectures of 42 sessions of Indian Social Science Congress have been published independently or in Journals / books. Besides, quite a large number of manuscripts and papers are lying unpublished because of lack of funds

SCIENCE LIBRARY

ISSA maintains a small library at the moment. Space, manpower and financial resources stand in the way of its growth. Its resolution is to have all the scientific books, monographs, journals, articles published by Indian scientists in the library. Historical and philosophical publications too will be housed in it. All science Journals published in various languages all over the world are to find place in it. Archives are to be part of it. At some point of time ISSA would request the Government of India to make the supply of science publications by publishers to ISSA Library Mandatory by law declaring it as national public library.

DOCUMENTATION AND DATA PROCESSING CENTRE

As per resolution of the General House there has to be a Documentation And Data Processing Centre at its headquarters. Some attempts were made in this direction in the past. But it has not been possible to make it functional primarily because of lack of financial resources. It has not been possible to prepare data-base of members. Huge materials are lying undocumented.

DTP UNIT

At the moment there is a DTP unit at the headquarters of ISSA. It has two PCs, internet and a scanner. It is managed by one full time and one part time operators. However, there is a need for at least two full time operators and two part time operators. More PCs too are needed.

INTERNET AND WEBSITE

ISSA has created a website *www.issaindia.in* where information about its activities are uploaded. Here too a lot needs to be done. In order to improve its functioning for websites a committee has been set up recently. But there is no money to support it.

SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/COLLOQUIA

IASS has organized over 300 interdisciplinary regional, national and international seminars/symposia/colloquia on various themes of scientific and national interest during last 38 years. Of them a few are mentioned below as illustrations:

1. Regional Planning And Development
2. Social Cost of Bonded Labour
3. Problems of Development of Small Towns
4. Social Perspective of Sixth Five Year Plan
5. National Integration and Development
6. Secularism in India
7. Impact of Science and Technology on Indian Society
8. Social Perspective of Development of Science and Technology in India
9. Social Perspective of Generation and Utilization of Indigenous Science and Technology.
10. Social Perspective of Microprocessors and Information Technology
11. Knowledge For New World Order
12. Democracy, Peoples' Development And Culture
13. Population Change And Rural Development
14. Emerging International Order And Foreign Policy Options.
15. Information Technology, Peoples Development And Culture

16. Impediment To Social Change In India
17. Globalization, Democracy And Third World
18. Tuning The Media to Science
19. The Planet Earth: Peoples, Society And Science
20. Special Economic Zones: Economic And Social Perspectives
21. Theory And Practice of Karl Marx – Fredrick Engels: Contemporary Trend
22. Contemporary Social Science Theories
23. Ethics of Science
24. The Emerging Organisation of Knowledge and The Future of Universities
25. Science of Global Warming
26. Women's Struggles and Movements For Gender Discrimination Free Equitable Society.
27. Tribal Techniques, Social Organizations and Development: Disruption And Alternates
28. Ambedkar's Vision For Liberation of Dalits
29. Peoples Struggles and Movements For Equitable Society
30. Biodiversities And Bioresources: Curiosities And Concerns
31. What ails Science In India
32. Communicating Science of Conservation
33. Interface of Art And Science
34. Re-claiming Science: Preventing and Reversing Genomicide
35. Tribal Peoples Health and Quality of Life
36. Science And The World Today
37. Connecting Ancient/Traditional Science of Health and Medicine and Medical Science of Health and Medicine.

It has not been possible to publish all the papers and proceedings of all the seminars/symposia because of non-availability of funds.

GOLD MEDALS AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

At present ISSA has following Gold Medals and Memorial Endowment Funds:

1 ISSA Silver Jubilee PV Sukhatme Gold Medal
2 A.K. Tharien Gold Medal
3 R.R. Keithan Gold Medal
4 Basanta Sarkar Gold Medal
5 Asok Maiti Gold Medal
6 Gauri Shankar Gold Medal
7 B.V. Ranga Rao Memorial Endowment Fund

These awards are given to young and senior scientists for creative and innovative works having relevance to development of peoples and society through S&T. Recently the Executive Council has resolved to create Prof. B.V. Ranga Rao Memorial Endowment for organization of lectures on S&T Policy. Dr. (Mrs) Kamla Rao, wife of late Prof. B. V. Ranga Rao has donated Rs. 2,00,000.00 to the Fund and the ISSA has contributed Rs. 10,000/- to it. Rs. 2,000/- has also been received as donation for it.

SCIENCE-SOCIETY INTERACTION

'Science-Society Interaction' is soul of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences as its basic foundation is rooted in the concept of **'Nature-Humans-Society'** interconnections and interdependence. It does it in following manner:

i. Membership
ii. Interactive dialogues and exchanges
iii. Publication of research papers
iv. Indian Social Science Congress

v. All India Young Scientist Convention
vi. Rural Orientation Programmes
vii. Interaction with NGOs, Science Field Groups, NCSTC Network, Trade Unions, Social activists etc.
viii. Exhibitions
ix. Seminars/Symposia/Colloquia/Public Lectures
x. Outreach Programmes of Science Communication To The Peoples

Membership of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences is wide open and wide spread all over India. In fact, those who founded it belonged to almost all branches of science. The diversity of membership is well reflected in all its organs and academic programmes and publications. This itself makes **"Indian Social Science Academy"** unique among the existing national science academies. All the social interactions enable our scientists (a) to comprehend the needs and aspirations of our people vis-à-vis S&T, (b) to be sensitive socially and culturally which is basic for cross- fertilization of newer scientific ideas/themes/methods and (c) to be free from **'alienation'** by having a sense of bond with the people and society. Interactions of our members with NGOs, led to conclude that attempting to solve the problems of people and society without a scientific theory is like walking in blind/dark alley.

The Science-Society Interaction is a complex process. It involves interactions between and among social scientists, physical scientists, biological scientists, agricultural scientists, ecological and environmental scientists, engineers and technologists, mathematicians, IT experts on the one hand, and interactions between and among all scientists and the urban and rural peoples. It also involves interactions among the scientists and technologists of the given branch of science (e.g. social science, physical science, etc). Besides, interactions of all scientists with the policy planners, social activists, development agents and the Government on continuing basis is essential. The Indian Social Science Academy promotes all these through its activities as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

It, however, needs to be acknowledged that the Indian Social Science Academy is not able to promote Science-Society interaction on the scale and frequency on which it ought to have been doing simply because it doesn't have adequate resources and infrastructures.

REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION OF SCIENTISTS

The name **'Indian Academy of Social Sciences'/ Indian Social Science Academy** gives an impression that it is the national academy of social scientists and for social scientists only. This is not true. In no way the Indian Academy of Social Sciences/Indian Social Science Academy is a body of merely so-called social scientists. For the novice the name of the Academy is incomprehensible. As stated in the beginning the phrase **'Social Science'** is used to refer to (a) basic character of science and (b) function of science. It is, of course, true that those who founded it on August 15, 1974 were non-descript young brilliant scientists from all branches of science. They were opposed to **'brain-drain', compartmentalization, segmentation, reductionism**, **social alienations** etc and were enthused with a desire to build a national science academy that was truly all encompassing, democratic and truly rooted in our peoples democratic needs, aspirations, creative urges, cultures and traditions and that was capable of making India and its peoples self-reliant in Science & Technology. A perusal of the list of members of the Indian Academy of Social Science Academy will make it abundantly clear. However, some illustrations may be necessary here.

0307 (i) PAST PRESIDENTS:

Of the 44 Presidents of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences following Presidents were/are from so-called Natrural Sciences or hard sciences :

- Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar (Physics, TIFR)
- Prof. B.L. Amla (Biology, CFTRI)
- Prof. P.M. Bhargava (Bio-Chemical Science, CCMB)
- Prof. A Rahman (Physcis, CSIR, NISTADS)
- Dr. Basanta Sarkar (Electrial Engineering, IIT Kanpur)
- Dr. Upendra Trivedi (Physics, DST)

- Prof. Rajamal Deodas (Home Science, Women's University, Coimbatore)
- Dr. A.K. Tharien (Medical Science, Oddachhattram) (Medical & Health Science)
- Prof. Meher H. Enginner (Physcis, Bose Institute)
- Prof. Vinod K. Gaur (Geo-Physics/Geology, Indian Institute of Astrophysics and former Secretary, Department of India)
- Prof. T. Karunakaran (Engineering Science, Former Vice-Chancellor of Gandhigram Rural Univerisity and Gramodaya Vishwavidyalay, currently Directory of Mahatma Gandhi Institute For Rural Industrialization, Wardha)
- Prof. Santosh K. Kar (Biotechnology)
- Prof. P.S. Ramakrishnan (Environmental And Ecological Science)
- Prof. R.P. Singh (Material Science)
- Prof. B.M. Hegde (Medical Science)
-Prof. Rajmal Davadas(Home Science)
-Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy(Life Science)

Following presidents of the India Academy of Social Sciences came from disciplines recognized as science by DST and Indian Science Congress:
- Prof. R.L. Singh (Geography, BHU)
- Prof. B.K. Roy Burman (Anthropology, Vishwa Bharati, Census of India)
- Prof. S.P. Das Gupta (Geography, NATMO)
- Prof. Shib K Mitra (Psychology, NCERT)
- Prof. Ramakrishna Mukherjee (Anthropology, ISI)
- Dr. K.S. Singh (Anthropology, Anthropological Survey of India)
- Prof. G.D. Sharma (Education, NUEPA And UGC)
- Prof. R.C. Tripathi (Psychology)
-Prof K. Raghavendra Rao (Political Science)
-Prof Binod C.Agrawal (Anthropolgy)
- Since Archaeology, history & culture and philosophy too are concerned with issues like **'history of science,' 'scientific history of evolution of Man & Society,' 'philosophy of science,' 'epistelomology of science'**, '**Ethics of Science'** following presidents of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences were from disciplines concerned with science :

- Prof. Ravinder Kumar (History, `Nehru Memorial Museum And Library)
- Prof. S.C. Bhattacharyya (Archaeology, Ancient History, University of Allahabad)
- Prof. G.C. Pande (Archaeology, Ancient History & Culture, University of Allahabad, Allahabad National Museum and Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla)
- Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan (History, ICHR)
- Prof. K. Wilson (Philosophy, Osmania University)

Today Linguistics is considered as a science discipline all over the world. If so, following president of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences belonged to Linguistic:
- Prof. D.P. Pattanayak (Linguistics, CIIL, Mysore)

Economics is now recognized as science of production and distribution involving high degree of S&T components in modern science. If so, following presidents of the Indian Social Science Congress were from Economics:

- Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao (Economics, Ministry of Education, GOI)
- Prof. A.D. Sharma (Economics, University of Allahabad)
- Prof. Gautam Mathur (Economics, Institute of Manpower Planning)
- Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar (Economics, Planning Commission)
-Sri S.P. Shukla (IAS, Farmer Secretary Finance, GOI And Member Planning Commission)

Sociology of Science and **'Socio-biology'/or 'Bio-sociology'** are increasingly/becoming deeper concern of modern science. All Animal Sciences/Life Sciences, Medical Sciences are concerned with interactions between social behaviour and biological behaviour. Even Sociology of Mathematics and physics is now being studied. Viewed from this angle, sociology too is now part of modern science.. If so, following Presidents of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences came from Sociology :

- Prof. Yogendra Singh (Sociology, JNU)
- Prof. M.S. Gore (Social Work, TISS, Former Chairman, ICSSR)

Now the Government of India has recognized and termed Law as Juridical Science by establishing several Juridical Science Universities all over India. A study of Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights is being emphasized by all science departments. Even DST is now paying attention to Patent Laws. If so following presidents of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences were from Juridical Science:
-- Prof. R.P. Dhokalia (Juridical Science, BHU)
- Prof. Upendra Baxi (Juridical Science, DU, Former Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University)

Today Science is a highly organized and regulated system of objective knowledge, State, democratic or otherwise is its major regulator. Market forces too play decisive role in development and utilization of S & T. Public funding is the major support for it. Politics, democratic or otherwise, define the nature and functioning of state which in turn decide the character and role of science in the given society/polity. An objective understanding of relationship between science and politics /or political processes becomes, therefore, necessary. Today political structures and political processes are being studied and theorized by a discipline called Political Science and Mathematics is being used to theorize in Political Science. Viewed this way understanding of Political Science and interaction with Political Scientist, therefore, is equally important for the science and scientists. Following scholars from Political Science have been presidents of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences:
- Prof. A.D. Pant (Polticial Science, University of Allahabad)
- Prof. N. Markandan (Political Science, Former VC, Gandhigram University)
- Prof. K. Raghavendra Rao (Political Science, Karnataka University)

Most often if not always politics or political processes and political structures tend to derail science by distorting or by twisting for sectarian purposes. Scientists can play their emancipatory role only by understanding it and evolving the necessary protective mechanisms. Increasing role of scientists in governance demands that scientists rise above the board which is like asking for a moon.

It may be noted that all the Presidents were distinguished scientists in their own fields and many of them were recipients of Padamshree and Padma Bhushan awards of Government of India.

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

Of the 28 Intradisciplinary Research Committees of the Indian Social Science Congress, following committees had scientists as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, conveners and co-conveners, members and participants:
- Agricultural Science
- Anthropology
- Medical And Health Science
- Biotechnology
- Biological or Life Science
- Computer Science And Information Technology
- Ecology And Environmental Science
- Geography
- Earth Science
- Archaeology, History & Culture
- Home Science
- Juridical Science
- Linguistics

- Population Science
- Science & Technology Policy Studies
- Mathematics & Statistics
- Psychology And Education
- Physical And Chemical Science

Similarly, of the 21 Multidisciplinary Thematic Research Committees/Panels following had chairpersons, conveners, members and participants from science:

- Ecological And Environmental Protection Movements
- Science, Technology And Peoples Development
- Diffusion, Propagation And Communication of Science
- Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System
- Unity of Knowledge (Science of Nature-Man-Society)
- Evolution of Humans And Society
- Rural Technology, Social Organisation And Rural Development
- Peasants, Agriculture, Technology & Market Forces
- Information Technology, Mass Media And Culture
- Creativity, Innovations And Discoveries
- History And Philosophy of Science
- Ethics of Science
- Global Warming And Climate Change
- Patent Laws And Intellectual Property Rights

Actually, all Research Committees have scientists of diverse disciplines as members.

NATIONAL ACADEMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Quite a large number of scientists are members of the National Academic Advisory Committee of ISSC. CSIR Institutes/Laboratories, ICAR institutes, ICMR institutes and ICSSR Institutes are well represented in the NAAC.

Besides, the **Executive Council**, the **Journal**, the **Research Centres, The Young Scientists Division** and all other bodies have scientists from all branches of science. It may be stated here that the ISSA's Journal, **Bharatiya Samajik Chintan** was edited by a scientist from the Electrical Engineering for 15 long years. In its actual functioning of the Indian Academy of Social Sciences does not follow policy of discrimination of any sort. All the member scientists are welcome to shoulder responsibilities.

MEMBER SCIENTISTS

A perusal of select list of scientists given below would further show, the participation of large number of scientists from so-called National Science in all the activities.

- Anant Phadke (Dr.)
- Anil Kakodkar (Dr.)
- Anil Sadgopal (Prof.)
- Arvind Kumar (prof.)
- Ashok Jain (Prof.)
- Ashok K. Gupta (Prof.)
- B.M. Hegde (Dr.)
- Binayak Sen (Dr.)
- Biswapati Mandal (Prof.)

- C. M. Bhandari
- C.K. Krishnan (Prof.)
- C.K. Raju (Prof.)
- D. Balasubramanian (Prof.)
- D. Banerji (Prof.)
- H.C. Pradhan (Prof.)
- Jitendra Shah (Prof.)
- K.S. Gandhi (Prof.)
- L.C.Padhy (Prof.)
- Lalji Singh (Prof.)
- Laxman Prasad (Dr.)
- M. Vijayan (Prof.)
- M.C. Arunan (Dr.)
- M.P. Parameswaran (Dr.)
- M.S. Raghunathan (Prof.)
- Madhav Gadgil (Prof.)
- Mukul Sinha (Dr.)
- P. Kaniappan (Prof.)
- P.K. Sarkar (Prof.)
- P.K. Yadav (Prof.)
- P.S. Ramakrishnan (Prof.)
- Pradip Kumar (Prof.)
- R. Rajaraman (Prof.)
- Rabindranath Majumdar (Prof.)
- Rahul Varman (Prof.)
- Raghunathan, M.S. (Prof.)
- Sagar Dhara (Dr.)
- Santosh Kar (Prof.)
- Satyajit Rath (Dr.)
- Saumya Panda (Dr.)
- Sthabir Das Gupta (Dr.)
- Suhas Parajape (Er.)
- T. Karunakaran (Dr.)
- T. Ramasami (Dr.)
- T. Sundar Raman (Dr.)
- T.P. Ahluwalia (Dr.)
- V. Jeevanathan (Dr.)
- Vidyanand Nanjundiah (Prof.)
- Vinod Raina (Dr.)
- Yash Pal (Prof.)
- So on and so forth

(Their number is very large)

Similar is the case with so-called social scientists

SCIENCE COMPONENT

Science being unitary objective knowledge of non-living and living things is indivisible. As things change so do their science. Therefore, the question of component of science has to be understood differently. Actually aspect rather than component may be a better word. Since today science is highly organized and regulated it can be thought of having following aspects/or components.

(i) Science Education and Training
(ii) Research, Discoveries and Innovations
(iii) Technology Development
(iv) Application of S&T to Socio-Economic Development
(v) Science Communication and Science Popularization
(vi) International Networking
(vii) Science and Society Interaction
(viii) Interaction between S&T and Industry
(ix) Ethics of Science and Society
(x) National Science Policy Formulation
(xi) Promoting and nurturing of curiosity in young minds.

Many more such aspects/components of science may be listed.

All these are inter-related and it is difficult to segregate specific activities as components of science. As stated earlier ISSA has always included science in the broadest forms and has been pursuing it since its inception. Indian Social Science Congress and its Research Committees, local/regional/national/international seminars/research journals, books/monographs etc have promoted science education, research, innovations, socio-economic development, science society interactions etc. To be precise all components of science are well covered by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences. Description of functions and activities of Indian Academy of Social Sciences in section 0300 are testimony to it.

PROBLEMS

(a) Land And Building:

At present ISSA's headquarters is located in a rented building at Iswar Saran Ashram Campus, Allahabad. There is not enough space for its requirements. The authorities of the Iswar Saran Ashram have been pressing ISSA to vacate the accommodation persistently. Although it is the fourth oldest National Science Academy and first National Science Academy in independent India, yet it has no building till date. All other six Science Academies have their own buildings made through Government Grants. Therefore, there is acute need for having land and building for ISSA.

(b) Young Scientist Division:

Functioning of the Young Scientists Division need to be strengthened if their research potentialities are to be harnessed for India and its peoples. The All India Young Scientists Convention have to be organized on a better footing. Appropriate training programmes have to be developed. All this calls for a minimum funding.

(c) Websites and Internets:

As stated earlier adequate financial support is needed for making websites and internet useful tools of science communication.

(d) Manpower Requirement:

As stated in preceding sections there is an acute need for adequate manpower for administering and managing the affairs of Indian Academy of Social Sciences. These requirements are given below:

(E) Headquarters:

At present General Secretary is elected from amongst members located at headquarters because of lack of funding. This needs to be done away with by ensuring payment of salary for the period one is elected General Secretary so that one can take leave from his / her university / research institute to work as a full time as the General Secretary. This, if it so happens, will yield huge dividends to ISSA. Appropriate change in constitution will be made on availability of funds.

(f) Funding:

Although Government of India provides regular recurring and non-recurring Grants to all other 6 national science academies, yet it has not yet thought fit to provide similar grants to the India Academy of Social Sciences. Department of Science And Technology has been sitting over the recommendation of its committee duly approved by its secretary since 2009. Lack of appropriate financial support by the Government of India is having killing effects on the Indian Academy of Social Sciences. Government of India's apathy to science in India is well reflected in its apathy to the Indian Academy of Social Sciences (ISSA). It is hoped that sooner the Government of India shakes off its apathy to the Indian Academy of Social Sciences better it will be for science and the people of India.